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- (54) Title of the Invention: THIN FILM TRANSISTOR TYPE LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE
- (57) [Abstract]
- 5 [Purpose] To prevent light leakage on the side of a drain electrode and to reduce resistance of a gate electrode in a TFT-LCD.
- [Construction] A shielding electrode 6 is formed over a drain electrode 2. The shielding electrode 6 is electrically connected to a counter electrode. In addition, a gate auxiliary electrode 12 which is electrically connected to the gate electrode 1 through contact holes 9 to 11 is formed over the gate electrode 1. With such a 10 through contact holes 9 to 11 is formed over the gate electrode 1.
- of the couple contact noises you in 1 is sometiment over the gate executor. In what is structure, a voltage signal on the drain electrode 2 is shielded by the shielding electrode 6 and thus the voltage signal does not enter a liquid crystal layer. In addition, the resistance of the gate electrode is reduced by the gate auxiliary electrode 12.

  [Score of Claim]
- 5 [Claim 1] A thin film transistor type liquid crystal display device characterized by comprising:
- a thin film transistor substrate having a plurality of gate electrodes, a plurality of drain electrodes which intersect with the gate electrodes, a thin film transistor provided at an intersection thereof, and a pixel electrode connected to a source electrode of the thin film transistor; and
  - a counter electrode substrate which face to the thin film transistor substrate with liquid crystals interposed therebetween,
    - wherein the thin film transistor substrate includes
  - (a) a first insulating film formed over the gate electrode;
- 25 (b) a second insulating film formed over the first insulating film and an entire surface but a connection portion of the source electrode and the pixel electrode;
- (c) a shielding electrode formed over the second insulating film and an entire surface but at least the gate electrode, where a portion under a channel portion of the transistor is not included, and the connection portion of the source electrode and the pixel 30 electrode:
  - (d) a third insulating film formed over the shielding electrode and an entire surface but at least the connection portion of the source electrode and the pixel electrode;

(e) the pixel electrode formed over the third insulating film; and

(f) a gate auxiliary electrode formed over the second insulating film or the third insulating film and the gate electrode, where the portion under the channel portion of the transistor is not included, and electrically connected to the gate electrode, and

wherein a voltage inputted into the shielding electrode is made similar to a voltage inputted into a counter electrode of the counter electrode substrate.

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Field of the Invention] The present invention relates to an electrode structure and a pattern in a thin film transistor type liquid crystal display device.

f00021

[Prior Art] For example, thin film transistor type liquid crystal display devices described in "Development of EID 90-6, ED 90-35, IE 90-15, and 10.4 type color TFT-LCD" have conventionally been known as a technology of this field. FIG 7 is part of a cross-sectional view which shows a structure of a thin film transistor (hereinafter referred to as a "FFT") described in the above-described document and the like.

[0003] Conventionally, such an inversely staggered type structure as shown in FIG. 7 has mainly been employed as a TFI structure in a thin film transistor type liquid crystal display device (screinafter referred to as a "TFI-LCD"). That is, following the formation of a gate electrode 32 in a lowest layer, a gate insulating film 34, a semiconductor layer 35, and an ohnice junction layer 36 are formed. Then, drain-source electrodes electrode selectrodes 37 and 38 are formed. As for a pixel electrode 33, there are a method which forms the pixel electrode 33 after the drains-source electrodes 37 and 38 are formed as shown in FIG. 7 and a method which forms the pixel electrode 37 and 38 are formed as shown in FIG. 7 and a method which forms the pixel electrode 37 and 38 are formed as shown in FIG. 7 and a method which forms the pixel electrode 37 and 38 are formed as either method is of the drain-source electrodes 57 and 38 are formed as either method is

employed. Then, a passivation film 39 is provided.
[0004]

[Problems to be Solved by the Invention] However, in the case of the TFT structure as described above, there has been the following problems. First, only an insulating film is interposed between a drain electrode and a liquid crystal layer. Accordingly, a signal of the drain electrode affects the liquid crystal layer and the liquid crystal layer is made to operate. Consequently, light lethage occurs on the side of the drain electrode and contrast is reduced.

[0005] Second, in a case where an auxiliary capacitor for improving storage characteristics of a pixel voltage during a one-frame period, there is only a method whereby the auxiliary capacitor is formed using the prior gate electrode. This method has a disadvantage in that a capacitor load of the gate electrode is increased, in which the capacitor load is the cause of distortion of a gate pulse imputed into the gate electrode. It is an object of the present invention to provide a TFF-LCO excellent in display quality, with the solution of problems such as light leakage on the side the drain electrode and distortion of a gate pulse when the auxiliary capacitor is formed, as described howe.

[0006]

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[Means for Solving the Problem] According to the present invention, in a TFT-LCD provided with a TFT substrate having a plurality of gate electrodes, a plurality of drain electrodes which intersect with the gate electrodes, a TFT provided at an intersection thereof, and a pixel electrode connected to a source electrode of the TFT; and with a counter electrode substrate which face to the TFT substrate, with liquid crystals interposed therebetween, where the TFT substrate includes a first insulating film formed over the gate electrode; a second insulating film formed over the first insulating film and an entire surface but a connection portion of the source electrode and the nixel electrode; a shielding electrode formed over the second insulating film and an entire surface but at least the gate electrode, where a portion under a channel portion of the TFT is not included, and the connection portion of the source electrode and the pixel electrode; a third insulating film formed over the shielding electrode and an entire surface but at least the connection portion of the source electrode and the pixel 25 electrode; the pixel electrode formed over the third insulating film; and a gate auxiliary electrode formed over the second insulating film or the third insulating film and the gate electrode, where the portion under the channel portion of the TFT is not included, and electrically connected to the gate electrode, and a voltage inputted into the shielding electrode is made similar to a voltage inputted into a counter electrode of the counter 30 electrode substrate.

[0007]

[Operation] According to the present invention, the TFT-LCD is formed to have such a

structure; therefore, a voltage signal of the drain electrode is shielded by the shielding electrode; thus, the voltage signal does not affect the liquid crystal layer. A storage capacitor formed between the shielding electrode and the pixel electrode reduces shift down of a pixel electrode voltage, which is due to parsistic capacitance between 5 gate-source electrodes, and improves storage characteristics of the pixel electrode voltage. Further, since the gate auxiliary electrode is connected to the gate electrode, the resistance and capacitance of the gate electrode are reduced.

[0008]

[Embodiment] Hereinafter, embodiment of the present invention will be described in 10 detail with reference to the drawings. FIG. 1 is a plan view which shows an electrode pattern of a FTF substrate in embodiment of the present invention, FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view of a channel portion (A-A' of FIG. 1) in a TFT of a TFT substrate in embodiment of the present invention, FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of part (B-B' of FIG. 1) of a TFT substrate in embodiment of the present invention, and FIG. 4 is a 15 cross-sectional view of part (C-C' of FIG. 1) of a TFT substrate in embodiment of the present invention. Hereinafter, the structure of embodiment will be described in detail with trefference to FIGS. 1 A d.

[0009] First, as shown in FIGS. 1 and 2, in a basic structure of an electrode pattern of a TFT substrate in this embodiment, a transistor is formed between a source electrode 3 and a drain electrode 2, and the source electrode 3 and a pixel electrode 4 are electrically connected to each other through a first contact hole 7. Then, as shown in FIGS. 2 to 4, a first invaliding film 15 which functions as a gate insulating film is formed over an entire surface of the lowest formed gate electrode 1, where the portion of a third contact hole 9 is not included. Note that as shown in FIGS. 2 and 4, in this embodiment, the surface of the gate electrode 1 of the channel portion and at the intersection of the gate-drain electrodes 1 and 2 is anodized, and a gate anodized film 13 for preventing a short between the gate-drain electrodes 1 and 2 is formed.

[0010] In addition, in FIG. 3, the gate anodized film is not formed over the gate electrode 1 so as to electrically connect the gate electrode 1 and a gate auxiliary electrode 12 to each other through the third contact hole 9. The semiconductor layer 5

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is formed in the pattern shown in FIG 1, over this first insulating film 15. The semiconductor layer 5 may theoretically be formed only at the channel portion of the transistor, however, this pattern is employed for reduction and the like of a short between the gate-drain electrodes 1 and 2.

5 [0011] An ohmic junction layer 14 is formed over this semiconductor layer 5; however, the ohmic junction layer 14 is formed in portions where the drain electrode 2 and the source electrode 3 each overlap with the semiconductor layer 4 as a pattern thereof because the ohmic junction layer 14 should not be formed at least at the channel portion of the transistor. Although this pattern is not necessarily employed in the ohmic junction layer 14, this pattern is employed because of the same reasons as the above.

[0012] The drain-source electrodes 2 and 3 are formed over this ohmic junction Juyer 14 in the pattern as shown in FIG. 1. This pattern is just a general one. A second insulating film 16 is formed over an entire surface of the drain-source electrodes 2 and 3, where the first contact hole 7 and a fourth contact hole 10 are not included, as shown in 15 FIGS. 2 to 4. A shielding electrode 6 is formed over this second insulating film in the pattern shown in FIG. 1. That is, the shielding electrode 6 is formed over an entire surface, where the gate electrode 1, the first contact hole 7, and a second contact hole 8.

are not included, and in a direction parallel to the gate electrode 1. As will be described in detail, these shielding electrodes 6 are electrically connected to an outer 20 portion of a TFT array and form one electrode. This shielding electrode has to be transparent.

[0013] There is a third insulating film 17 over the shielding electrode 6. This third insulating film 17 is formed over an entire surface but the second contact hole 8 and a fifth contact hole 11. The pixel electrode 4 and the gate auxiliary electrode 12 are simultaneously formed over the third insulating film 17 in the pattern shown in FIG 1. This pixel electrode 4 is electrically connected to the source electrode 3 through the first contact hole 7 of the second insulating film 16 and the second contact hole 8 of the third insulating film 17. In addition, the gate auxiliary electrode 12 is electrically connected to the gate electrode 1 through the third contact hole 9 of the first insulating film 15, the fourth contact hole 9 of the first insulation film 15, the fourth contact hole 10 of the second insulating film 16, and the fifth contact hole 11 of the third insulating film 17. Further, although the gate auxiliary electrode 12 is formed in almost the same pattern as the gate electrode 1, by age acultiary electrode 12 and the

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drain electrode 2 are not electrically connected to each other at an intersection thereof because there are the second and third insulating films 16 and 17 as shown in FIG. 3. Note that even when the gate auxiliary electrode 12 is formed simultaneously with the shielding electrode 6 but not with the pixel electrode 4, almost the same advantageous 5 effect can be obtained. In this embodiment, a structure is employed in which a short between the drain electrode 2 and the gate auxiliary electrode 12 does not occur easily. [0014] As apparent from FIG. 4, a capacitor can be fabricated between the pixel electrode 4 and the shielding electrode 6 in this embodiment. That is, when seen from the pixel electrode 4, there is the shielding electrode 6 thereunder with the third 10 insulating film 17 interposed between the pixel electrode 4 and the shielding electrode 6. Therefore, this forms a capacitor between the pixel and the shielding electrodes. Meanwhile, it can be found that a capacitor is formed in parallel to liquid crystals which are over the pixel electrode 4. Note that in this embodiment, as shown in FIG. 1, the shielding electrode 6 is formed so that the pattern thereof entirely overlaps with the pattern of pixel electrode 4. Alternatively, part of the shielding electrode 6 can also be made to overlap with the pixel electrode 4 by making the shielding electrode 6 small. depending on the size of the capacitor between the pixel and the shielding electrodes. [0015] FIG. 5 is an equivalent circuit diagram of one pixel of the TFT-LCD in the embodiment of the present invention. In the figure, there is a transistor 18 at the intersection of the gate electrode 1 and the drain electrode 2. When the gate electrode l is turned on, a drain signal of the drain electrode 2 is written into the source-pixel electrodes 3, 4, and a liquid crystal 19 operates by a potential difference from a counter electrode 20. Here, as seen from the pixel electrode 4, the shielding electrode 6 has a

electrodes and a capacitor 22 between the shielding and the drain electrodes. [0016] From this figure, when the gate electrode 1 is turned on, it is found that a voltage signal in the drain electrode 2 is written into the source-pixel electrode 3, 4 through the transistor 18. At this time, the capacitor 21 between the pixel and shielding electrodes which is between the shielding electrode 6 and the pixel electrode 4 is inserted in parailel with the liquid crystal 19, the liquid crystal 19 has preferable voltage storage

capacitor in parallel with the liquid crystal as shown in this figure. In addition, the shielding electrode 6 is also formed over the drain electrode 2 as shown in this figure.

Therefore, each is shown as a capacitor 21 between the pixel and the shielding

characteristics. In addition, the drain electrode signal is shielded by the shielding electrode  $\delta$  because the shielding electrode  $\delta$  is formed also over the drain electrode 2 in addition, because the liquid crystal over the drain electrode 2 is interposed between the shielding electrode  $\delta$  and the counter electrode 20, the liquid crystal does not operate  $\delta$  if a potential difference between the counter and shielding electrodes 20,  $\delta$  is a threshold voltage  $V_{th}$  or less of the liquid crystal. Therefore, since the liquid crystal over the drain electrode 2 does not operate, light leakage does not occur on the side of the drain electrode.

[0017] Further, shift down of a capacitor between the gate and source electrodes at gate off of a pixel voltage can also be reduced by the capacitor 21 between the pixel and shielding electrodes. In addition, the shielding electrode 6 does not overlap with the gate electrode 1 and the gate auxiliary electrode 12 is connected to the gate electrode 1; therefore, the resistence and capacitance of the gate electrode can be low and distortion of the gate voltage can be extremely low.

[0018] FIG. 6 is an electrical block diagram of the TFT-LCD in the embodiment of the

present invention. A gate driver 23, a drain driver 24, and a counter electrode signal 25 are also provided in the conventional TFT-LCD, and only a shielding electrode signal 25 as dated thereto in this embodiment; thus, the circuit is not complicated. For the matter what this shielding electrode signal 25 should be, this is preferably the same 20 signal as the counter electrode. This is because, since the shielding electrode 6 over the drain electrode 2 faces to the counter electrode 20 with the liquid crystal interposed therebetween, the liquid crystal operates if a potential difference generates which is a threshold voltage Fa or more of the liquid crystal. Therefore, there may be DC components which do not make the liquid crystal operate between voltages which as a public of the counter electrode signal 25 and the shielding electrode signal 26. The easiest way is to connect electrically the counter electrode 20 and the shielding electrode 5 comowhere in the TFLCD match.

[0019] Note that the present invention is not limited to the above-described embodiment and various modifications are possible based on the spirit of the present invention, and such modifications do not depart from the scope of the present invention.

[0020]

[Effect of the Invention] As described above in detail, according to the present invention,

the shielding electrode is provided over the drain electrode and is given with potential similar to that of the counter electrode, so that the liquid crystal over the drain electrode does not operate. Consequently, light leakage on the side of the drain electrode can be prevented from occurring.

- 5 [0021] In addition, since the capacitors can be formed between the shielding electrode and the pixel electrode, a pixel voltage storage characteristics during one frame is favorable and shift down of a pixel voltage when a gate voltage is off is reduced. Consequently, the contrast is improved. Further, the gate auxiliary electrode is deposited over the gate electrode, so that the resistance value of the gate electrode is reduced. As a result, there is no distortion of the gate voltage pulse.
  - [FIG. 1] A plan view which shows an electrode pattern of a TFT substrate in embodiment of the present invention.
- [FIG. 2] A cross-sectional view of a channel portion of a TFT of a TFT substrate in embodiment of the present invention.
  - [FIG. 3] A cross-sectional view of part (B-B' of FIG. 1) of a TFT substrate in embodiment of the present invention.
- [FIG. 4] A cross-sectional view of part (C-C' of FIG. 1) of a TFT substrate in embodiment of the present invention.
- 20 [FIG. 5] An equivalent circuit diagram of one pixel of a TFT-LCD in embodiment of the present invention.
  - [FIG. 6] An electrical block diagram of a TFT-LCD in embodiment of the present invention.
  - [FIG. 7] Part of a cross-sectional view of a conventional TFT substrate.
- [Description of the Numerals]

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

- gate electrode
- drain electrode
- source electrode
- pixel electrode

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- semiconductor laver
  - shielding electrode

- first contact hole
- second contact hole
- third contact hole
- fourth contact hole 10
- 11 fifth contact hole
- 12 gate auxiliary electrode
- gate anodized film 13
  - ohmic junction layer 14
- 15 first insulating film
- 10 16
  - second insulating film
  - 17 third insulating film
  - counter electrode 20

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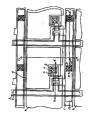
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### (S4) 【発明の名称】 舞牒トランジスタ型疫基波示算量

(57) [要約]

[19]的 アドアーにODとおいて、ドレイン電機的の 起剤的はAEVグラーを開発を対象性を対象して 「開始」ドレイン機能と上には面積機能が影響され でいる。返産者を対象性が開発を支援が影響されている。また、ゲート機能1を上にはコンタクトをーショー 形規能1とが形成されている。このように異常すると、 ドレイン機能2とは対象に対象性が には20ゲート機能の配置がは返産機能をとより返避され に20ゲート機能が続からてなる。とた、ゲート機能機能12 に20ゲート機能が続からてなる。とた、ゲート機能機能12 に20ゲート機能が続からてなる。と



(74)代理人 非難士 清水 守 (外2名)

(特許額式の集団)

【請求項1】 複数のゲート電器と、既ゲート電腦と交 差する複数のドレイン電板と、その交差部に設けられた 後属トランジスタと、飲意購トランジスタのソース電路 **にお辞された国産管施とを有する意味トランジスタ業権** と、被品を挟んで鉄海購トランジスタ基板と対向する対 肉電延基板とを貸えた課職トランジスタ型被高液示装置 において、前配降購トランジスタ基板は、(a) 前配ゲ ト電報上に形成された第1前整席と、(b) 除第1前 **単位上で、かつ、対記ソース管理と前記回書管施との様** 10 **継承以外の全面に形成された第2級発標と、(c) 雑誌** 2 絶縁膜上で、かつ、少なくとも救犯トランジスタのチ +ネル親を除いたゲート電極及び前配ソース電響と前記 両書業権との接続部以外の全面に形成された資産業権 (d) 放送資金施上で、かつ、今かくとも前記リー 2 世第2 前記編集業務との修修成以外の全域に保持され た第3 絶縁間と、(e) 数第3 絶縁間上に形成された前 記図家電道と、(f) 政第2務祭課又は第3務祭課上で かつ前配トランジスタのチャネル都を築いた前配ゲート 性極上に形成され、前記ゲート電極と電気的に接続され 20 たゲート補助機械とを備え、かつ、前配連続機能に入力 する場圧を前配対向電極高板の対向電極に入力する電圧 と関程度にしたことを整備とする機能トランジスタ型路 品表示效益.

### (発明の詳細な似明)

[0002]

100011 (宿事上の利用分野) 水発明は、確実トランジスタ祭祭 品が完装器における管理構造とパターンに関するもので ãō.

[御来の技術] 従来、この分野の技術としては何えば FRID90-6, ED90-35, IR90-15. 10. 4型カラーTFT-LCDの開発」に記載された ものが知られている。関7は前配文献等に記載されてい る存储トランダスタ (以下、「TFT」という) の構造 を示す一部新田田である。

(0003) 従来、雑誌トランジスタ製装品券示数量 (NT [TFT-].CDI 2555) ESHATFTER は、別7に示されるような逆スタガ製機造が主席であっ た。すなわち、ゲート電腦32は最も下に形成されてお 40 り、ゲート絶跡襲34、半導体服35、オーミック接合 **着36と終いて形成された後、ドレインーソース電磁電** 概37、38が形成されるという構造である。また、質 楽章編33は、この図のようにドレインーソース電腦3 7. 38より後に形成されるものと、巻に形成されるも のとがあり、どちらかが提用されている。そして、最後 にパッシベーション値39が続けられている。 [0.004]

[発明が解決しようとする異態] しかしながら、上配の

た。第1に、ドレイン電極と核晶質との間には絶縁鏡し かなく、ドレイン電響上の信号が映画層に入り込み、検 基層を動作させてしまい、その結果ドレイン電極能で光 **離れが発生し、コントラストが低下するという点であ** δ.

[0 0 0 5] 第 2 に、1 フレームの閲覧の両常電圧の保 持特性を向上させるための補助容量を設ける場合、1本 前のゲート電極との間に形成するくらいしか方法はな く、この方法は、ゲート管局に入力されるゲートパルス を受金せる原因となるゲート機能の食量を摂を大きく)。 てしまうという欠点があった。本発明は、以上述べたド レイン電視線の光偏れ、及び補助容量を形成するとゲー トパルスが姿むという問題点を解決して、表示品質の値 れたTFT-LCDを提供することを目的とする。

[8000] 【舞躍を解決するための手段】本発明は、複数のゲート 機械と、それらのゲート電板と交換する複数のドレイン 電極と、その交差部に設けられたTFTと、TFTのソ 一ス電視に接続された国家電報とを有するTFT基核 と、接着を挟んでTFT基板と対向する対向電板基板と を備えたTFT-LCDにおいて、TFT基板は、ゲー ト電報上に形成された第1前を購入、第1前を開下で、 かつ、ソース電腦と関索電腦との接続部以外の全面に指 成された第2節保護と、第2節保護上で、かつ、少なく ともTFTのチャネル都を助いたゲート電販及びソース 電視と図書電視との接続視以外の全面に形成された改装 重雑と、改変金額トで、かつ、少かくともリース登録と 資金電販との特殊部が私の会演に必須された第3条発情 と、第3砲縁翼上に形成された前配回常電腦と、第2額 最親又は第3倍登銭上で、かつ、TFTのチャネル部を 除いたゲート電極上に形成され、ゲート電極と電気的に 接続されたゲート被助電板とを貸え、かつ、連載電板に 入力する電圧を対向電極基板の対向電腦に入力する電圧 と阿程度になるように構成した。

[0007] [作用] 本発明によれば、以上のようにTFT-LCD を構成したので、ドレイン電視上の電圧部号は改新電視 により減衰され、液晶層に入らなくなる。また、進設性 種と資富電腦との間に形式される基準容量がゲートーソ 一ス電板開展生営長に表現する場合電板電洋のシフトダ ウンを軽減させ、かつ国家電極電圧の資格特性を向上さ せる。さらに、ゲート補助電極がゲート電腦と拡映され ているので、ゲート電腦の設抗、容量が小さくなる。

180001 [実施到] 以下、本務明の実施例について製御を参照し ながら評価に表明する。図1は本発明の実施例における TPT基板の電差パターンを示す平面図、図2は本発明 の実施師におけるTFT高板のTFTのチャネル部(図 . 1のA-A') 新亜包、図3は本発明の実施例における ようなTFT横途の場合、以下のような問題点があっ 50 TFT基板の一部(図1のB-B')新旧図、図4は木

3 発明の実施例におけるTFT基板の一部(図1のC-C')新国図である。以下、図1〜図4を参照して、本

(0010)また、居りにおいて、ゲートを着1上に指 原数化液が形成されていないのは、第3コンタクトルー ルタによりゲートを指すしゲート接ば機能12とを増立 がに放射するかである。この第1後機能15の上には 平等保着が終しまれてゲーケーである。この第1後機能15の上には 平等保着がは、展開がにはトランジスタのサーネル部にの 入るればよいのであるが、このパターンとしたのはゲー トードレイン機能1、2別のショート延続等のためであ

○・ (3011) この平海休憩 5の上にはオーミック協会等 14があるが、トランジスタのデャネル部にはかなくと かあってはなたがいので、そのパケーン位計レイン機能 2とソース機能3と学専外機・の重なる部分に外流され 20 でいる。オーミック総合第14もこのパケーンであるめ 新过なく、上記と例じ返出でこのパケーンとなってい。

数可能が成功ではいていることが、 [0013] 近数電報 6の上には第3 総局数17があ 6。この第3 総局数17は、第2コンタクトホール8と 第5コンタクトホール11以外に形成されている。第3 50

総縁膜17の上には、劉本電報4とゲート補助電程12 が図1に示すパターンで質時に形成されている。この後 賃銀瓶4は、株2把整購16の賃1コンタクトホール? と第3換機関17の第2コンタクトホール8によって、 ソース電視3と電気的に接続されている。また、ゲート 補助電報12は第1節録賞15の第3コンタクトホール 9と第2前後度16の第4コンタクトホール10と第3 終発的17の第5コンタクトホール11によってゲート 電機1と電気的に接続されている。さらに、ゲート補助 電板12は、ゲート電板1とほぼ別一のパターンに形成 されているのであるが、ドレイン電視2との交換的にお いては、図3に元すように第2、第3前日第16、17 があることにより、電気的に非接続となっている。な お、ゲート補助電視12を開業電板4でなく、遮蔽電板 6 と同時に拒滅しても得られる効果はほぼ同じである。 本容施例は、ドレイン電板2とゲート検助機能12のシ ョートの紀これとくい難はとしてある。

る。 (001s) この歴上り、ゲート機能は付けつすると、 ドレイン機能ではある地圧制がバランジスタ18を通 してリース一級機能を、人工を含む。この後、 さ、この後、運転電報を上頭機能を心間の回塞一機 延期の第2188日 9 上型形に入り出めて、 高39の恒星原料を担当界となる。また、運電報節 はドレイン機能としたあるため、ドレイン機能が仕 連続機能をよって運動され、ドレイン機能が出 運転機能をよって運動され、ドレイン機能が出 運転機能をよって運動され、ドレイン機能が出 運転機能をよって運動され、ドレイン機能が出 運転機能をよって運動され、ドレイン機能が出 設電信20、6間の電位差が被暴の開發電圧Vは以下な らば動作しない。したがって、ドレイン電響2上の被暴 は動作しないため、ドレイン情報度の光滑れが記念るこ とはない。

【0017】さらに、ゲートーソース電極間容量による **阿米地圧のゲートオフ時のシフトダウンも再席ー連収**電 権関令量21により軽減される。また、改善電腦6はゲ 一ト重複 1 と葉ならず、かつ、ゲート場所重複 1 2 がゲ 一ト電極1と挨続されていることから、ゲート電極の拡 祝、容量とも小さくですみ、ゲート電圧の歪みはきわめ が

て小さくなる。 [0018] 関係は本格明の実施側に上るTFT-LC Dの電気的プロック間である。ゲートドライバ23とド レインドライバ24及び対向電板信号26は従来のTF T-LCDにおいても続けられていたものであり、本実 施例においては連続電磁管号26を付加するのみなの で、同路が複雑化することはない。そして、この改変性 福留号25はいかなるものにすればよいかであるが、こ れは対向電視と同じ信号にするのが好ましい。なぜな ら、ドレイン電信2上の連載電信8は、接品を介して対 お 向電報20と向き合っているのでここに液晶の器位電圧 Vtb以上の個位等が会じれば、終品が要修してしまうか らである。したがって、対向電報信号25と連載電極器 母26とに印加する様圧の間に液晶を動作させない程度 のDC成分があってもよい。最も簡単な方法はTFT-LCDパネル内のどこかで対向機能20と連続機能6多 我気的に移動してしまうことである。

「0019」から、本際団は上野食業制に関立されるも のではなく、本発明の機能に基づき様々の登場が可能で あり、それらそ本帯切の歯関から健康するものではな . お

#### 44 [0020]

[発明の効果] 以上詳細に説明したように、本種明によ れば、ドレイン根板上に改配機能を設け、対向機能と同 程度の機能を与えるようにしたので、ドレイン機能上の 被品が動作することがなくなる。その結果、ドレイン電 価値の光度れをなくすことができる。

【0021】また、その这些電報と選素電報との間にお 最を形成することができるので、1フレーム間の実実者 [数3]

圧保持特性は良好となり、かつ、ゲート電圧オフ時の面 素電圧のシフトダウンが軽減される。その結果、コント ラストが向上する。さらに、ゲート補助電極をゲート電 様上に配置したことによって、ゲート電板の抵抗値が小 さくなる。その簡単、ゲート電圧パルスの姿みがなくな ð.

### (関係の簡単な数項)

[図1]本発明の実施例におけるTFT基板の電板バタ 一ンを示す平衡関である。 【図2】本発明の実施例における丁F丁基板のTFTの

テャネル何の新聞問である。 [図3] 本発明の実施例におけるTFT基板の一部(説

1のB-B') 新国間である。 [図4] 本発明の実施例におけるTFT基板の一部(図 10C-C') MESTERS.

「図5」本発明の主義例におけるTFT-LCDの1回 変えたりの長折日移列である。

【図 6】本発明の実施例によるTFT-LCDの電気的 プロック目である。

[関7] 長来のTFT基板の一部板面図である。

## (#Pop#)

- ゲート電視 ドレイン電視 ソース保護
- TARK.

2

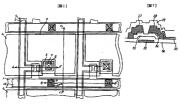
- 全国改革 \*\*\*\*
- 第1コンタクトホール
- 第2コンタクトホール
- 9 第3コンタクトホール 10 第4コンタクトホール
- 第5コンタクトホール ゲート場別情報 13 ゲート基極酸化類
- 14 オーミック接合器 15 第1 地級額
  - 16 第2般新館 第3節整備 NOBE

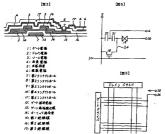
20

[874]









(6)

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技術表示信所

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